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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION REPORT REPORT

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 50X1-HUM

1. Before nationalization there were 180 large, so-called "industrial" mills and approximately 2,000 small mills in rural districts. The industrial mills were amalgamated and their number reduced to about 110, while the rural mills worked unchanged. The industrial mills were first put under the control of the Ministry of Industry (through Comcereal) but were later attached to the Ministry of Food. The mills work an average of one month out of three, since they supply only the civilian population. The Rumanian Army is supplied through an organization known as Manutanta. The rural mills are attached to the Ministry of the Interior. The peasants take their grain there to be milled; 12 percent of the flour is retained as payment for the milling and handed over to the Manutanta.

2. The following industrial mills are known:

a. Flamura Rosie (formerly Assan).

Location: 137, Soseaua Stefan Cel Mare, Bucharest.

Personnel: 100 workers.

Equipment: 22 Zack "double" machines (with two openings for grain). One silo, up-to-date, with a capacity of 3,000 tons.

Production capacity: 170 tons in 24 hours.

b. Constantin David (formerly Herdan) consisting of a mill and a bakery.

Location: 115, Soseaua Stefan Cel Mare, Bucharest.

Personnel: 800 workers, most of whom are employed in the bakery.

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- 2 -

Equipment: No details on the mill; the bakery has eight oil-burning ovens.

Production capacity: Mill: from 80 to 90 tons in 24 hours. No details on the bakery.

c. Steaua Rosie (formerly Gagel) consisting of one mill and two bakeries.

Location: 163, Soseaua Stefan Cel Mare, Bucharest. (One bakery is located on Strada Putul cu Apa Rece, Bucharest.)

Personnel: Over 800.

Equipment: No details.

Production capacity: 120 tons in 24 hours. No details on the bakeries.

d. Tudor Vladimirescu (formerly Doamnei).

Location: No. 240, Calea Rahovei, Bucharest.

Personnel: 50 workers.

Equipment: No details.

Production capacity: 40 tons in 24 hours.

e. 7 November (formerly Baron Neumann) at Arad.

Production capacity: 240 tons in 24 hours.

f. Lichiardopol (former name) at Braila (located in the port).

Production capacity: 240 tons in 24 hours.

g. Violatos (former name) at Braila (in the port).

Production capacity: 170 tons in 24 hours.

h. Steaua Rosie (formerly Herdan) at Braila.

Production capacity: 100 tons in 24 hours.

i. Friedman (former name) at Iasi.

Production capacity: 50 tons in 24 hours.

3. The total annual cereal production is about 1,200,000 tons. This yields a similar weight of flour, as the loss occurring through milling is made up by the addition of water. The annual corn production is about 5,000,000 tons.
4. In keeping with the Soviet baking system in use in Rumania, the bread contains 15 percent of flour and 85 percent of bran and water. (Previously, the proportion of bran and water was as much as 94 percent.)
5. The civilian population of the towns, approximately three millions, consumes 120,000 tons of flour per year, or ten percent of the total production. Bucharest alone receives 6,000 tons: 5,000 tons for rationed brown bread and 1,000 tons for unrationed white bread. Villages and small places produce their own bread; they consume about 360,000 tons of flour annually, or 30 percent of the total production.

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